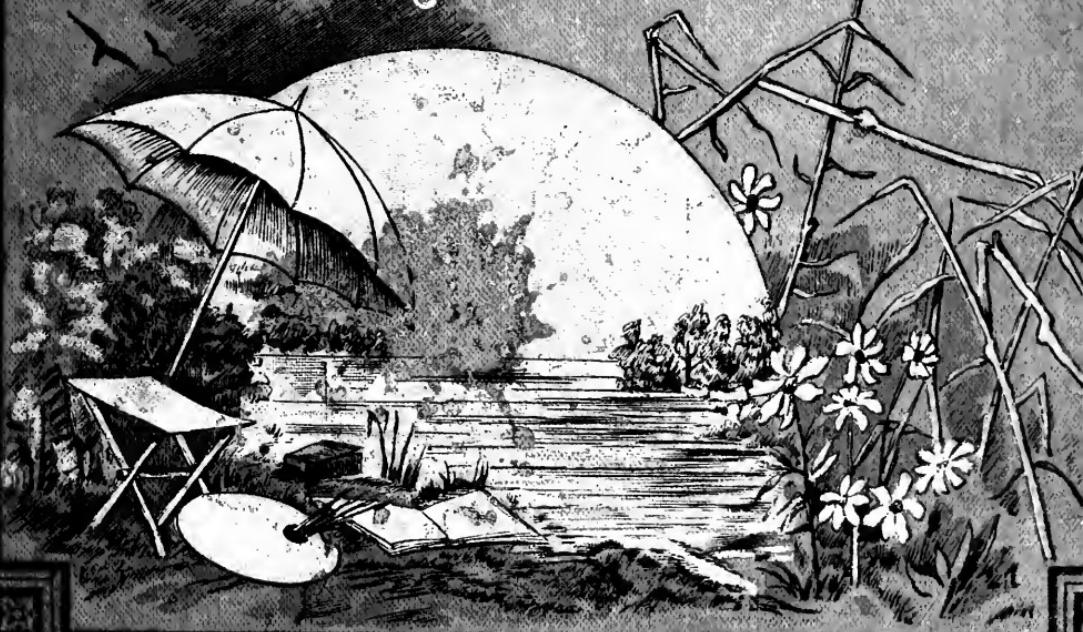


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SAVANNAH





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SAVANNAH.

No city of the Union blends more palpably the old and the new than Savannah. The place has to a large extent kept its individuality. It has broad shaded streets rolling in primitive sand, and lined with old fashioned residences, with a stately flavor of the aristocratic about them. The past is a living presence in this beautiful old city. The statues and monuments greet one with their historic memories, and tell mutely, yet with eloquence, of eventful annals.

On the first day of February, 1733, Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw Bluff, on the Savannah River, with 112 colonists. This spot, now the site of Savannah, is only twelve miles from the sea, in a direct line, but the winding of the river lengthens the distance to eighteen miles. The colonists cut an opening into the forest and arranged a quaint little plan of a place, with everything precise and rectangular—streets, houses and squares laid off mathematically and alike. The "Forest City" glories in a system of commodious public parks, constituting one of its most beautiful and healthy features, shaded as they are by lofty, moss-hung trees and ornate with monuments and fountains. One of the main thoroughfares, Bull Street, strikes the principal squares in the centre and extends out through them to the beautiful enclosure, Forsyth Park, named after John Forsyth, who represented Georgia in the United Senate 1808 and 1830 and became her Governor in 1857. Here, in a forest of stately pines, an exquisite scheme of a garden has been laid out, with the central fountain a gem of poetic picturesqueness. The park extension, or *Parade Ground*, covers thirty acres and contains the monument to confederate soldiers. Returning along Bull Street to Monterey Square, the fine shaft of the *Pulaski Monument*, surmounted by a statue of liberty, greets the visitor. Count Pulaski fell mortally wounded in the siege of Savannah, October 9th, 1779. He was placed on a vessel to be sent to Charleston, but hardly had she sailed out of the harbor when he died and was buried at

sea. The monument was the last work of the famous German sculptor Launitz. Next we reach Madison Square and the *Jasper Monument* which was unveiled February 22nd, 1888, with President Cleveland present at the ceremonies. The monument was designed by Alexander Doyle, the New York Sculptor, and honors the Sergeant Jasper, who distinguished himself by his bravery during the attack of the British fleet upon Fort Moultrie in 1776. When the American flag-staff had been shot away, Jasper recovered the flag, reascended the ramparts and, under the enemy's heavy fire, planted it back in its place. He later, at a spring two miles from Savannah, with only one companion beside himself, captured a British guard of ten men and released their convoy of American prisoners. During the following disastrous siege of Savannah by the allied American and French forces under General Lincoln and Count d'Estaing the gallant Jasper lost his life, this time attempting to replace the American colors within the lines of attack.

The *DeSoto Hotel* is reached next, with its magnificent porch looking out on Bull Street. Here in the midst of a city the winter tourists finds a luxurious home without its equal between New York and Florida.

The *Gordon Monument*, in Court House Square, stands in honor of William Washington Gordon, the first president of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, who died in 1842 and left to Georgia a legacy of great internal improvements. Near by is the new County Court House, a structure of high artistic merit and the finest public building in the State. Past Broad Street, the Independent Presbyterian Church and the Chatham Academy attract our attention, the former rebuilt in 1890, in exactly the form and height of 200 feet, as it had been before the fire of April, 1889.

The *Greene Monument*, on Johnson Sqnare, was erected in 1829. General Greene had been second in command under Washington, and was identified with Georgia and Savannah by a donation from the State of a valuable landed interest here in recognition of his services. He died and was buried in Savannah. Fronting Johnson Square stand the *Pulaski House* and the *Serenet House*; also *Christ Church*, the mother church of the Episcopalians in Georgia, founded early after the settlement of Savannah. On this site stood the chapel in which John Wesley first ministered as chaplain to the colonists.

A hundred steps further Bull Street terminates at Bay Street and the *City Exchange*. Bay Street is the wholesale and commission business thoroughfare of Savannah and runs parallel with the river and along the bluff. The low, dank swamps and marshes on each side of the city have been converted into smiling truck farms and rich vegetable gardens. The beautiful city no longer wrestles with the burden of malarious environment and has, by the transformation, created a growing and profitable truck industry.

Savannah is the world's greatest port in naval stores, acres of ground being covered with the barrels of rosin and turpentine. She is second in shipments of cotton which have reached one million bales a year. As many barrels and packages of vegetables, a hundred million feet of lumber, two million hides, fifty thousand barrels of rice, a growing quantity of cotton seed oil and pig iron are handled annually. Imports amount to about sixty million dollars a year. The railways carry out of Savannah a yearly quantity of over 200,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, 50,000 tons being manufactured in the city. The Central Railroad and Ocean Steamship Company's wharves are a revelation of enterprise and magnitude, created as they were out of a marsh. They constitute a scale of business method and activity that would do credit to London and New York. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway and its connecting steamship line from Tampa to Key West and Havana, known as the Plant System, is a worthy contemporary of the Central as a potential factor of progress and expansion for Savannah.

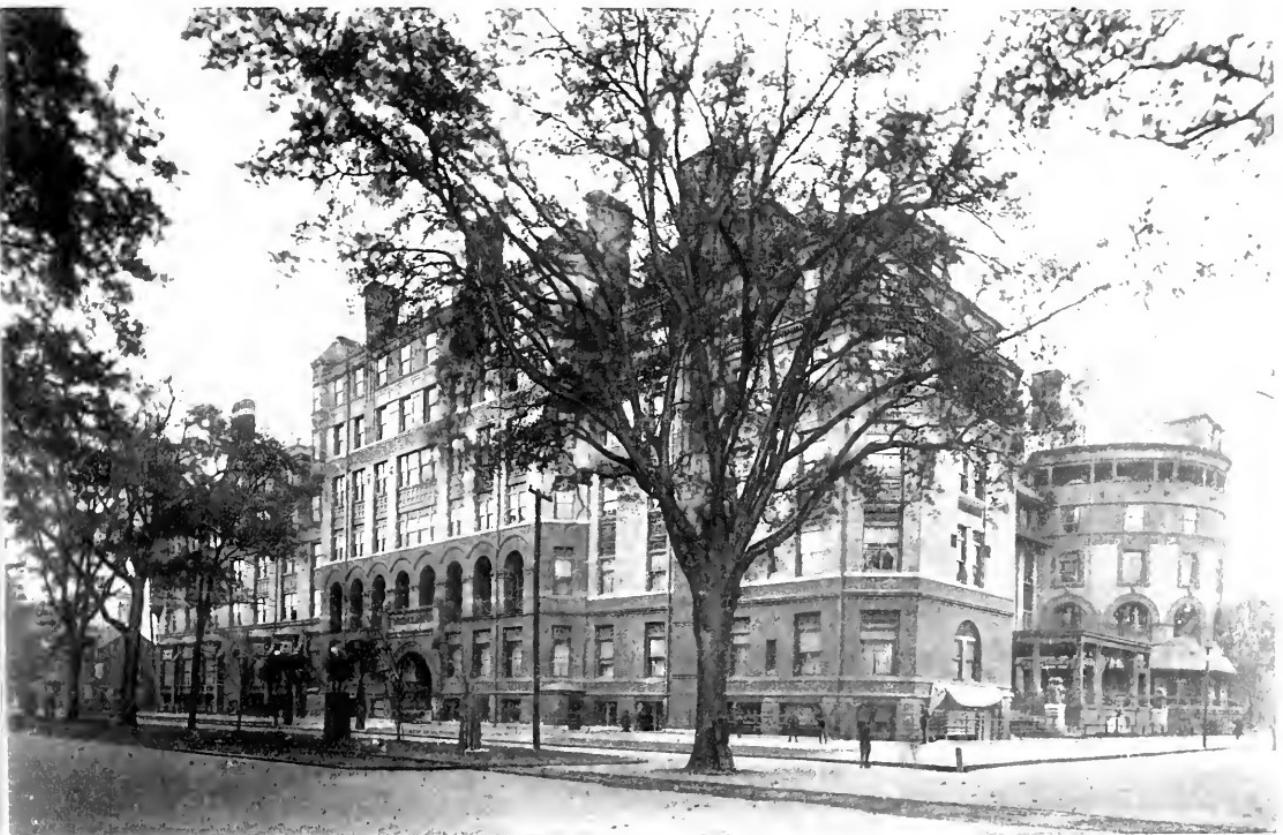
On an arm of the Savannah River, some four miles from the city, and accessible by the street cars, lies *Bonaventure*, now called Evergreen Cemetery. This famous spot has passed from private ownership to the city and shelters the dead in the shadows of its gigantic live oak. Broad avenues, draped in massive festoons of pendent grey moss, lead in many directions and present one of the wierdest and most charming scenes to be met in the whole of the South.





LOADING COTTON.





Dr. S. C. ...





SUN PARLOR AND HEARTH—DE SOTO HOTEL.

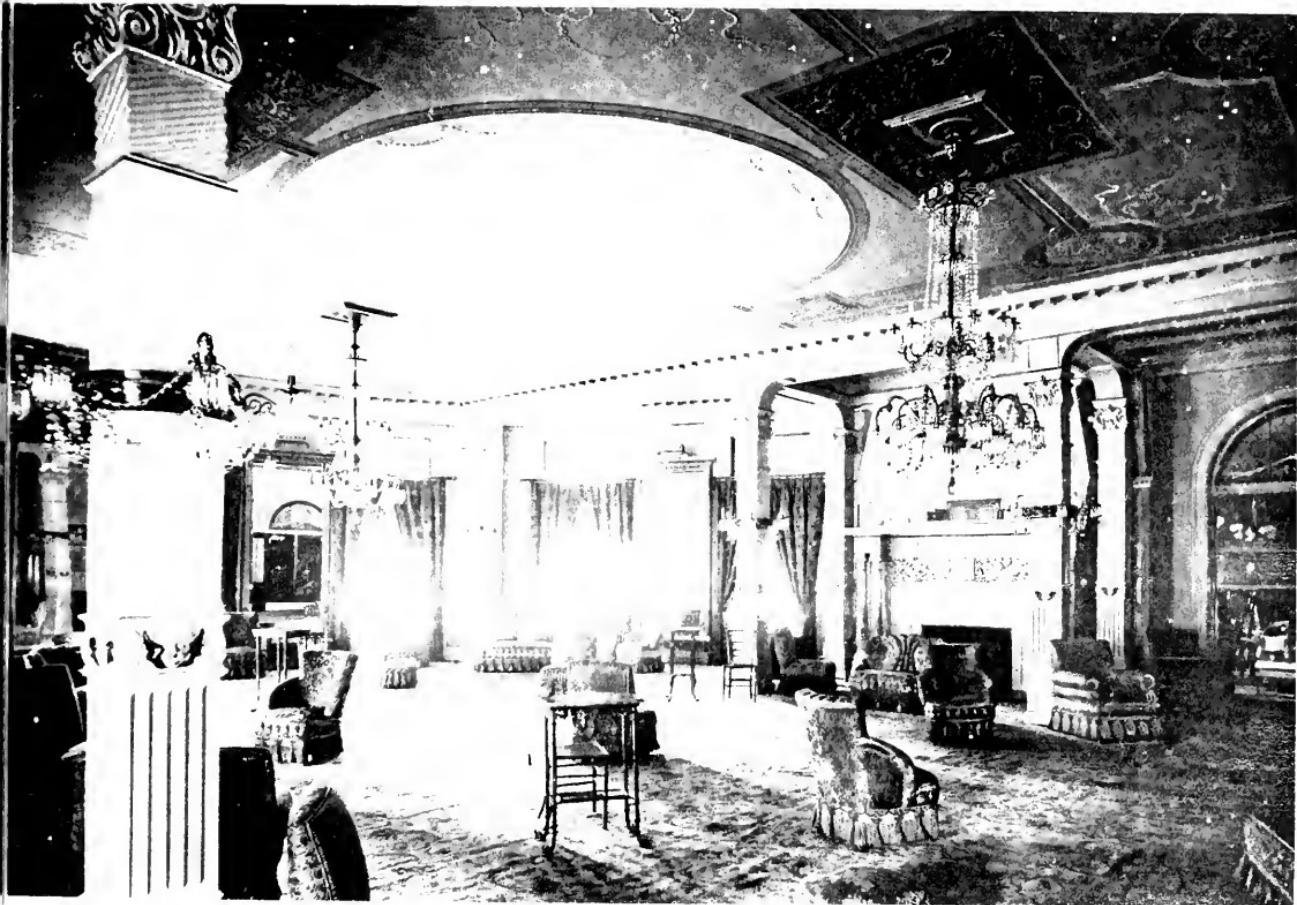




GORDON MONUMENT.

COURT HOUSE.





LADIES' PARLOR—DE SOTO HOTEL.





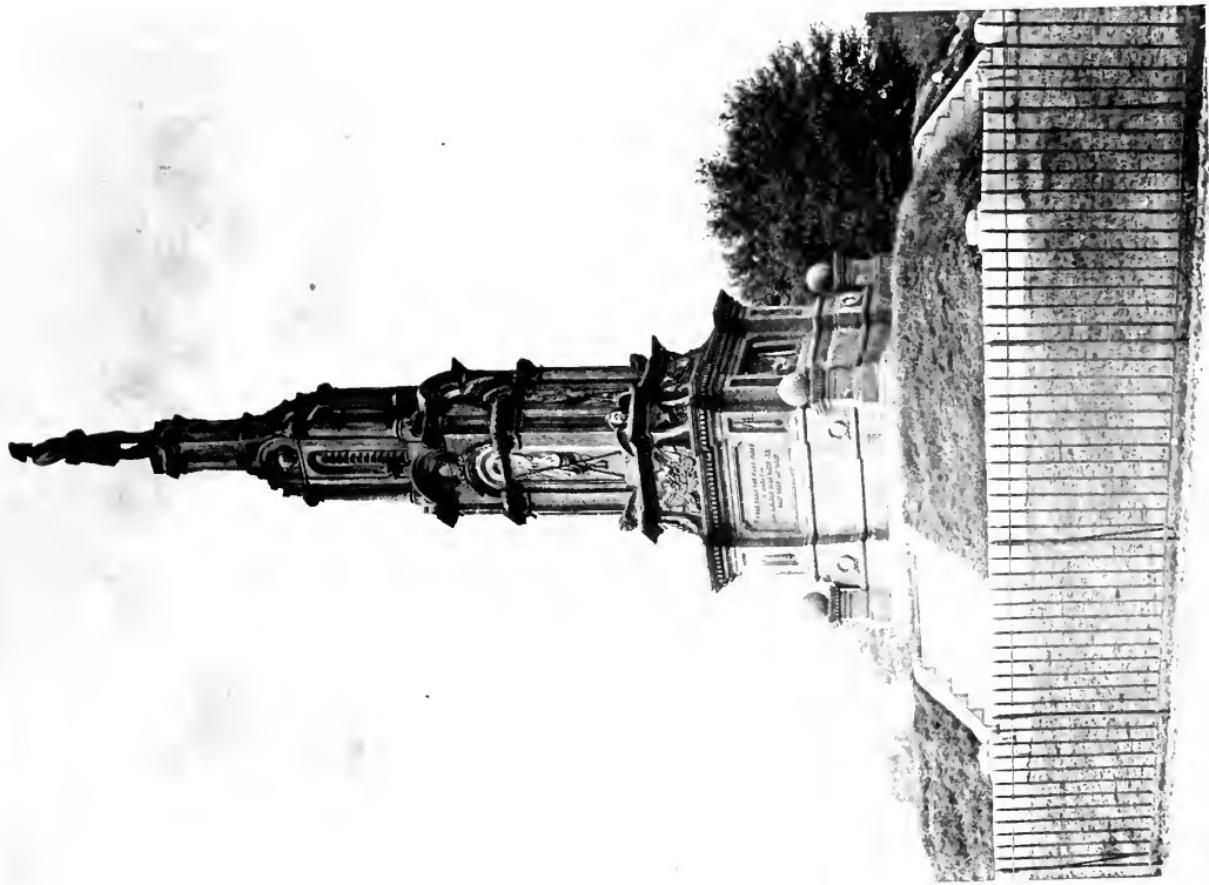
PIONEER MONUMENT MONTEREY SQUARE.





FORSYTH PARK.



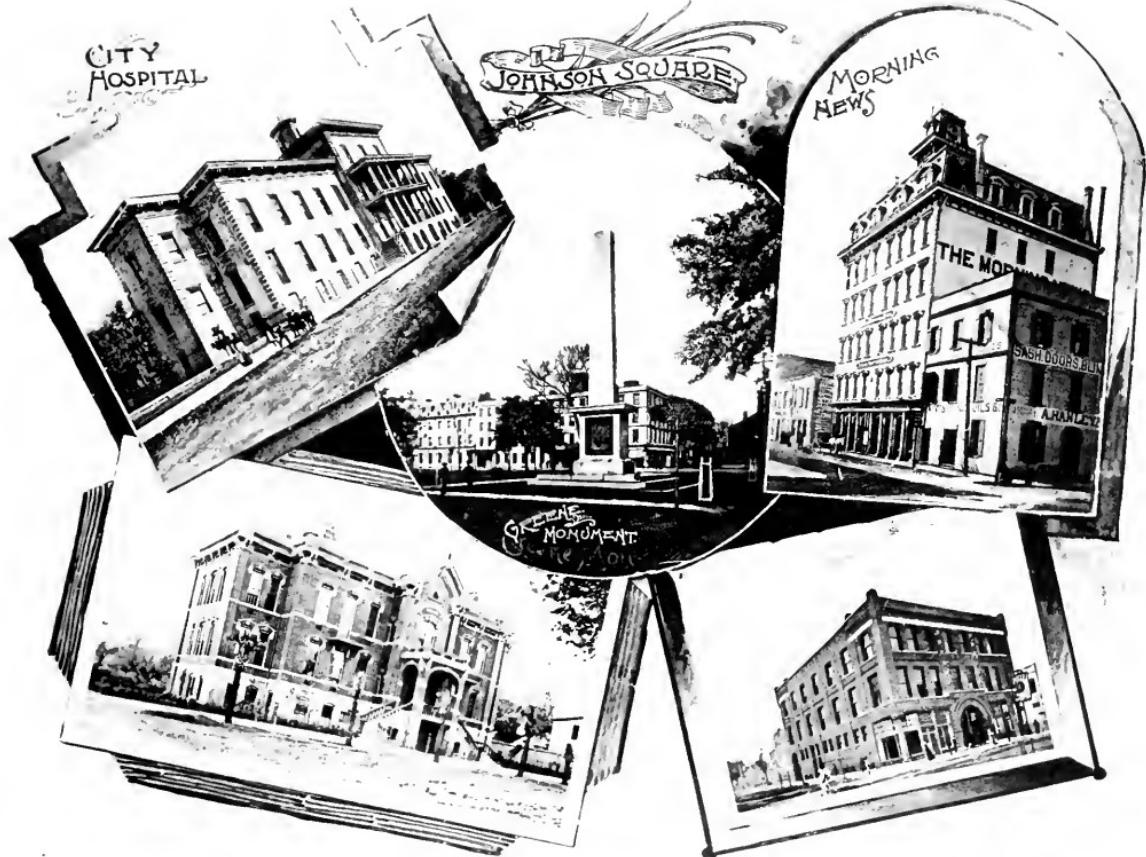


CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.









TELFAIR HOSPITAL.

POST OFFICE.





PULA-KI HOUSE.





CITY EXCHANGE AND BAY STREET.





FORT
TYBEE



EAST BAY STREET AND SAVANNAH RIVER, FROM THE CITY EXCHANGE.





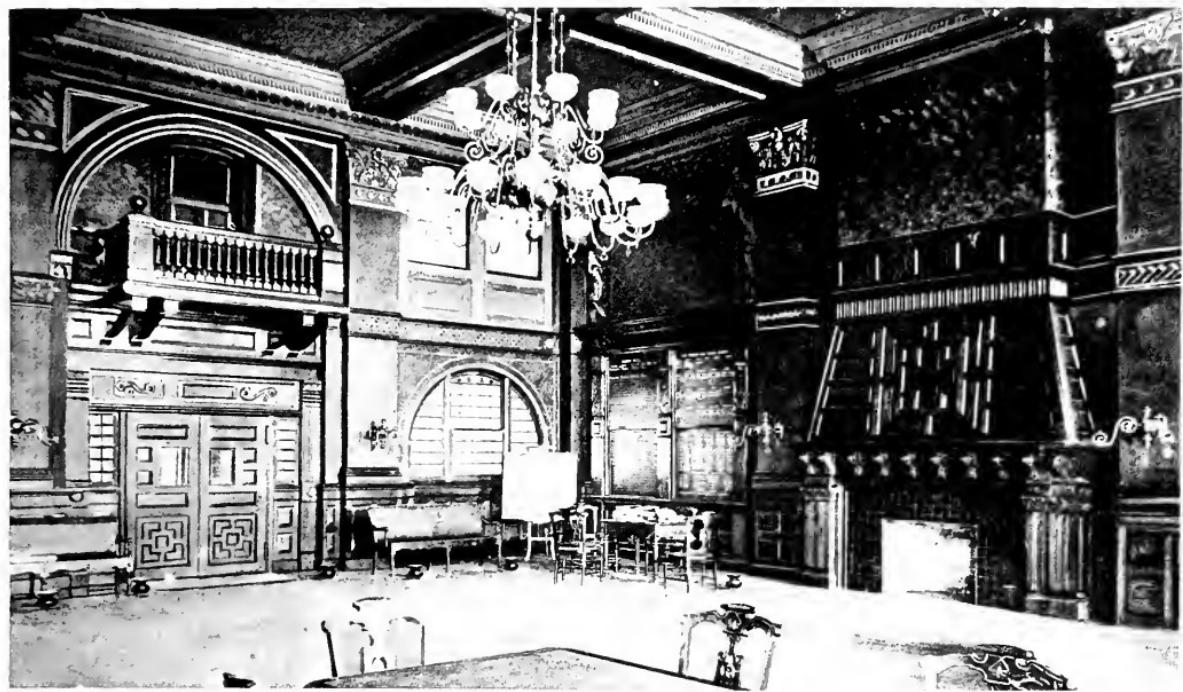
COTTON EXCHANGE.





SAMPLING COTTON.





COTTON EXCHANGE HALL.





CUSTOM HOUSE.

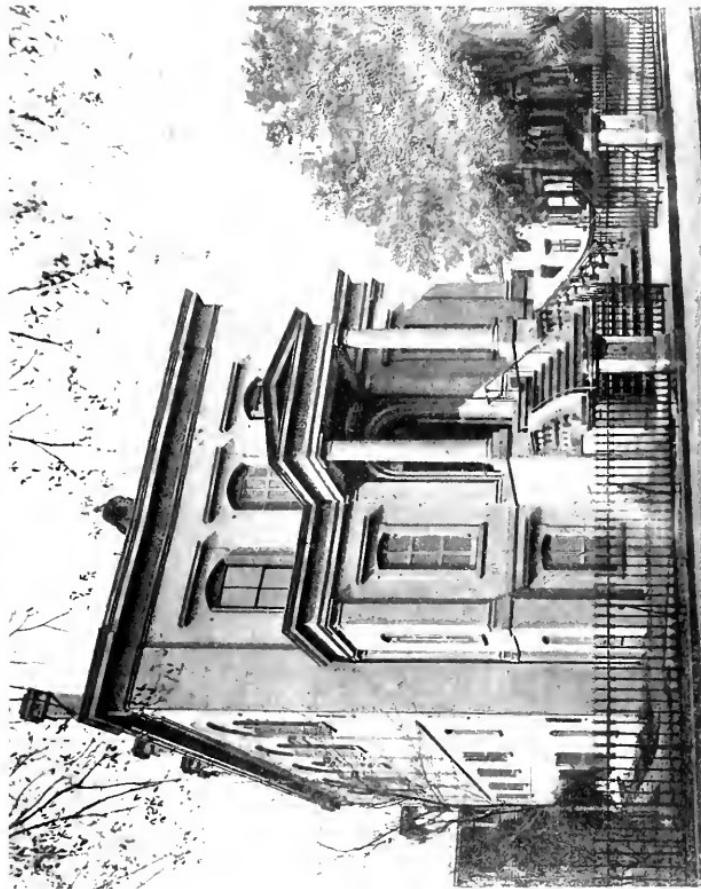
BAY STREET, WEST OF CITY EXCHANGE.

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S.



GREEN RESIDENCE, SCHAFFNER'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1864.





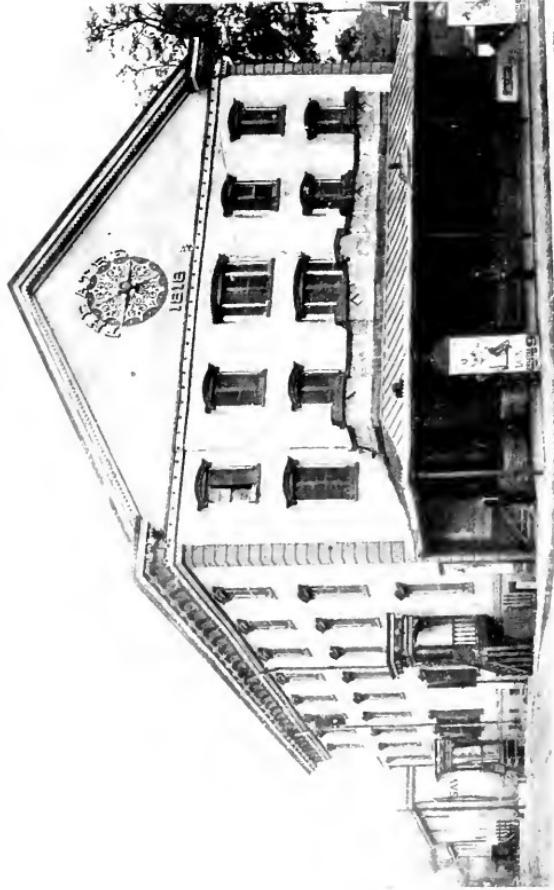


JESUIT MONUMENT AND ST. JOHN'S CHURCH



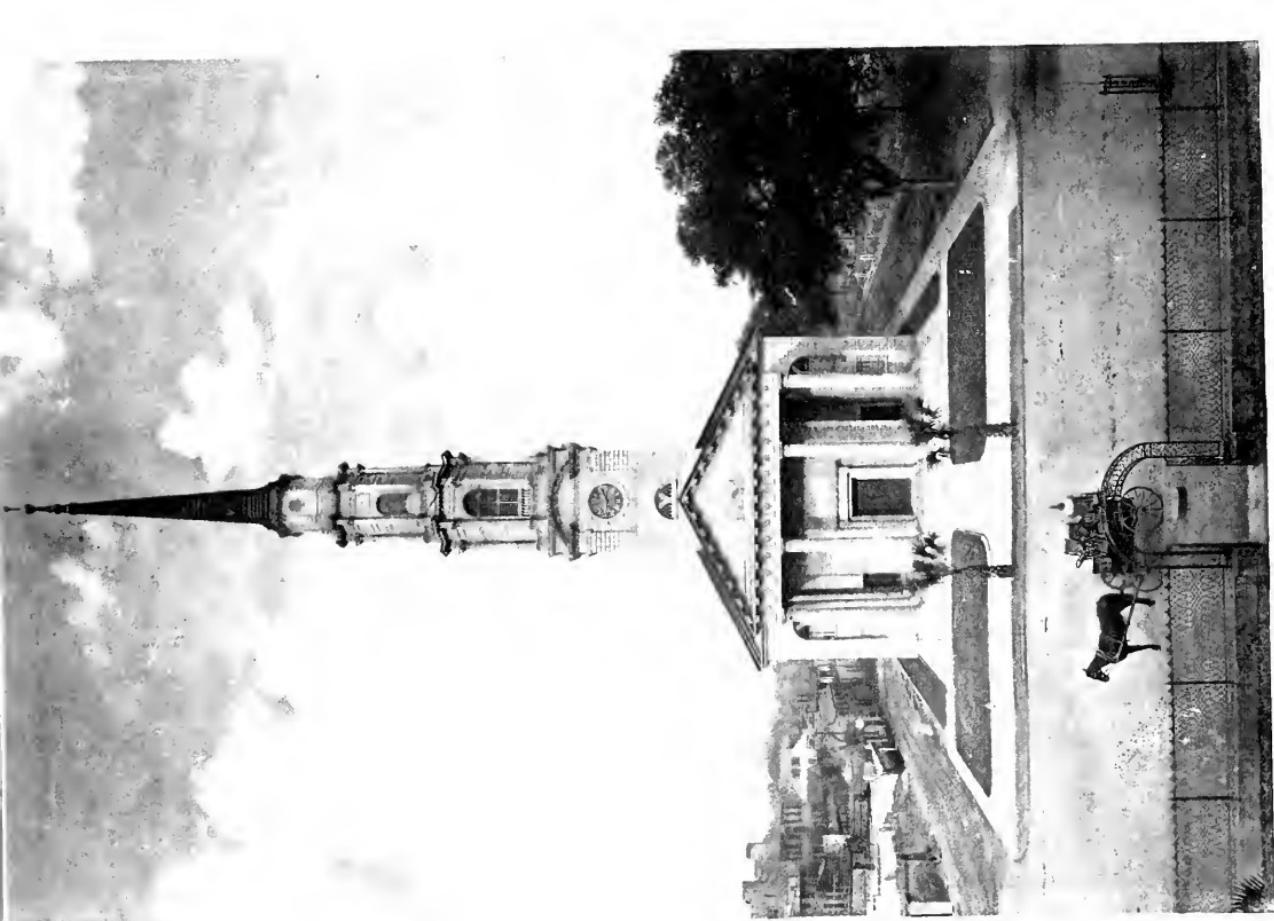


CHATHAM ACADEMY.



SAVANNAH THEATRE. BUILT 1818.





THE EAST PRUSSIAN CHURCH REBUILT 1850.





MAY 1871.—THE NATIONAL BANK AND SOUTHERN FARMERS' BANK, THE GRAND TRUNK.



CIVILIAN ARCHITECTURE AT THE FAIR.





LUTHERAN CHURCH.

CHATHAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE.





WHITAKER STREET AND LIBRARY OF
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LIBERTY STREET





OLMSTEAD BANK.

CANTON CHURCH - 1830-1832





TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.



A BANANA TREE.



A PALMETTO TREE.



POMEGRANATES

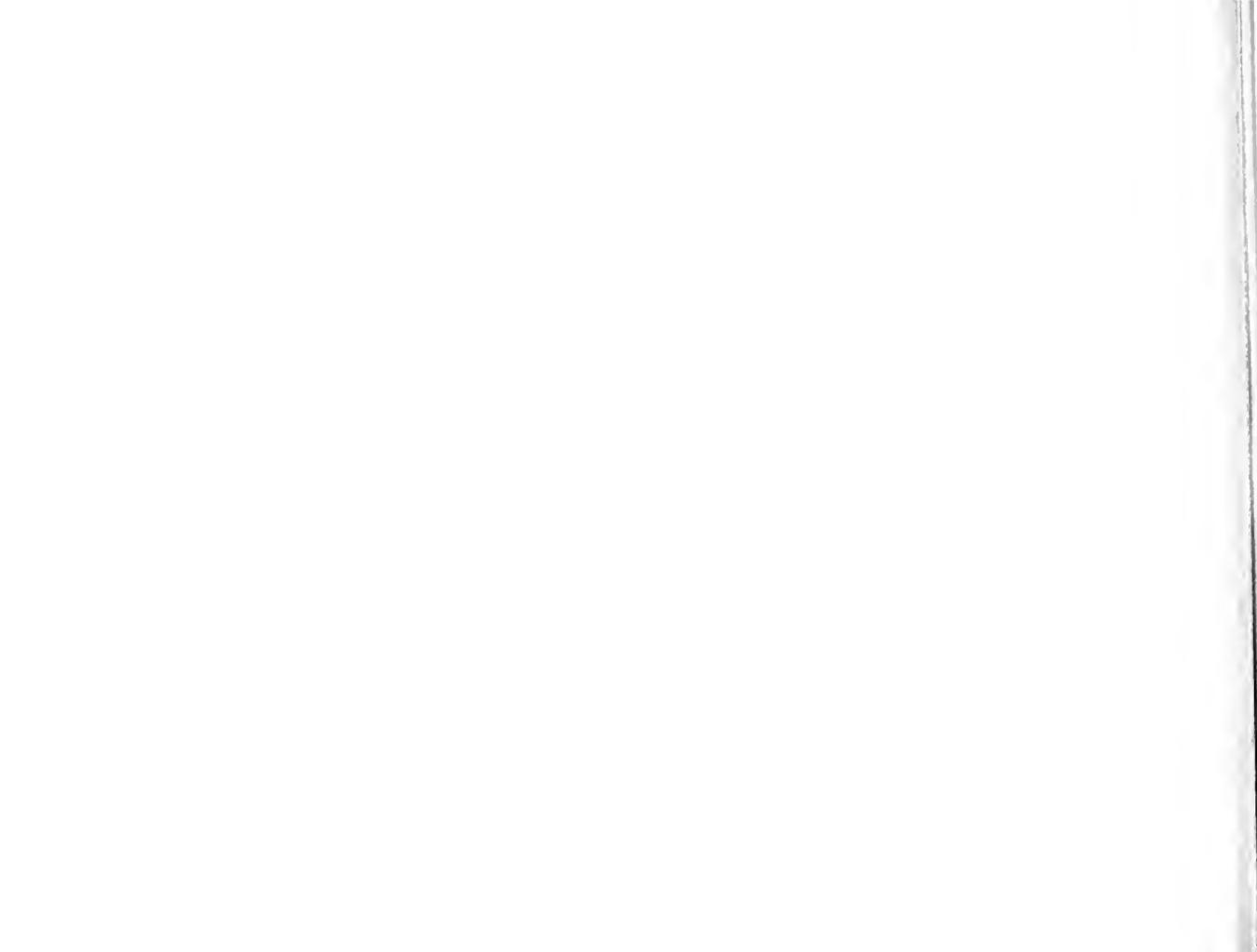


A MARKET TEAM.

A COTTON YARD

COTTON CROP.





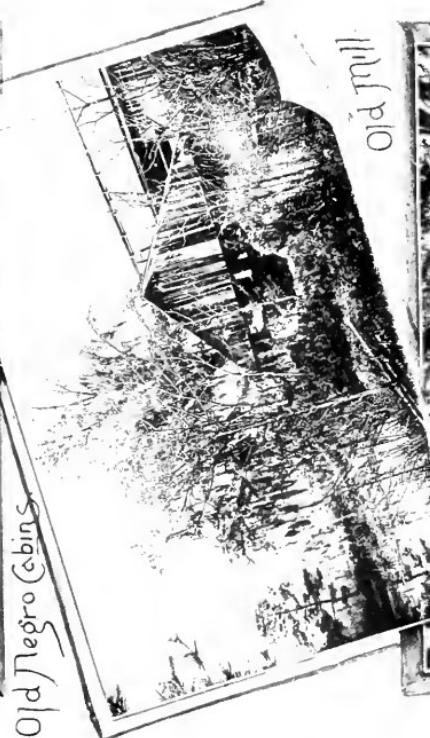


CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.





Old Negro Cabin



Old Mill



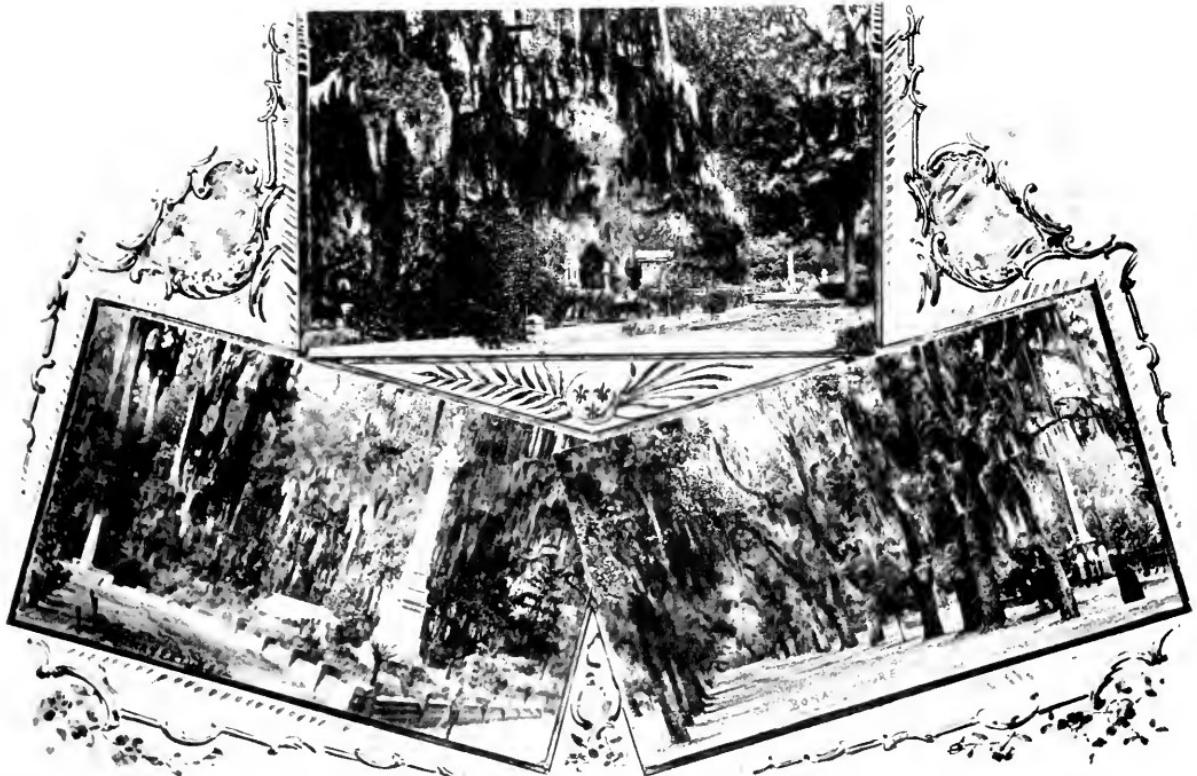
At the Gate The Hermitage.





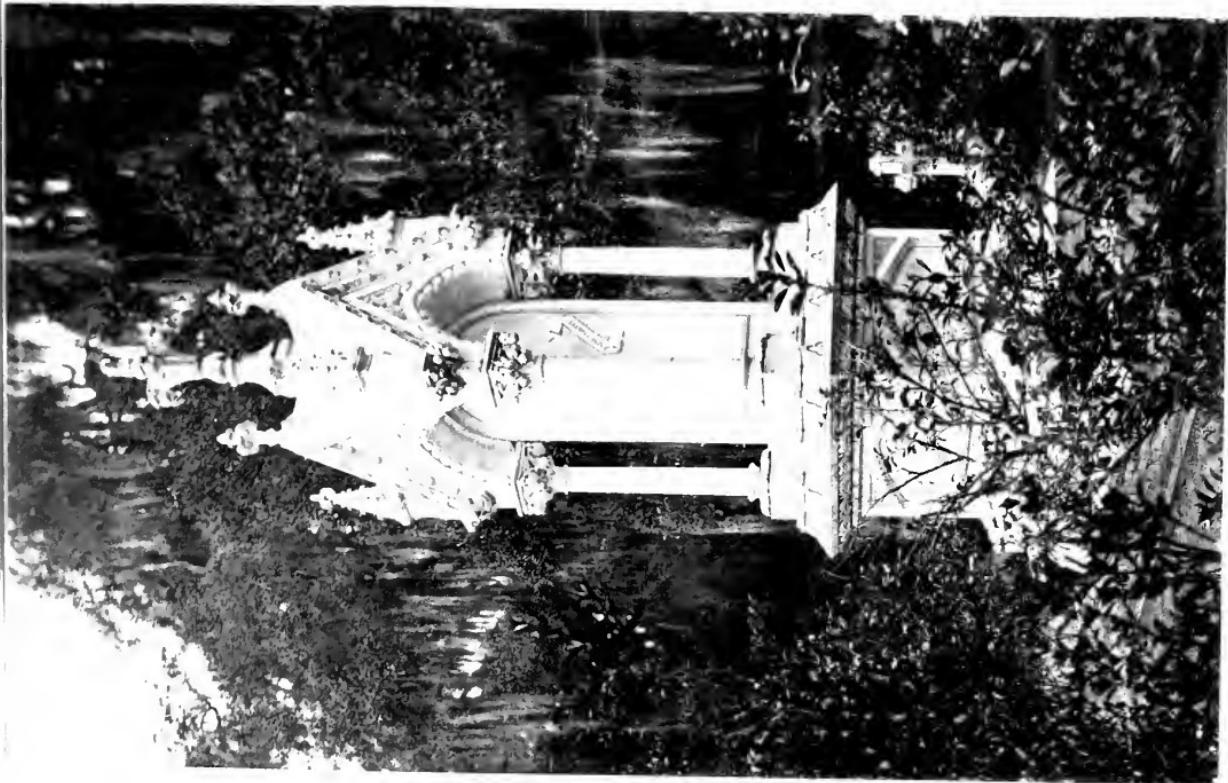
AVENUE IN BONAVVENTURE CEMETERY.





VIEWS IN BONAVVENTURE.





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